IN MEMORY OF THE ADMIRAL.

SERVICES IN LONDON FOR THE GALLANT SIR GEORGE TRYON.

THE BATTLESHIP TRIUMPH STARTS FOR MALTA TO GET THE SURVIVORS OF THE VICTORIA -STRANGE APATHY OF THE LONDON

London, June 27.-Services in memory of Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon, commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean Station, who lost his life through the foundering of his flagship, the Victoria, off Tripoli, Syria, on Thursday last, were held to-day in St. Peter's Church, this city, of which Vice-Admiral Tryon was an active mem-The services were largely attended. Among se present were Lady Clementina Tryon, widow of the Vice-Admiral, and the members of her family; the Duke of Edinburgh, admiral of the Seet : the Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's forces; Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty: the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer: Mrs Gladstone, wife of the Prime Minister, and a large number of high naval and military officers. The services, though simple, were extremely impressive, following so closely as they did upon the disaster. The burial service of the Church of England was read, after which the "Dead

March from Saul" was played. The Vicar of St. Peter's, who officiated at the services, paid a touching tribute to the dead Vice-Admiral, pointing out his unspotted character, his Christian life and his great worth as a man and es a devoted servant of the Government. He dilated upon the disaster, and drew from the death of Vice-Admiral Tryon the lesson of doing one's duty in the face of all dangers, even though certain death stared one in the face.

The battleship Triumph, the flag-hip and port guard ship at Queenstown, has sailed from that port for Malta, for the purpose of conveying to England the survivors of the disaster, who are expected to arrive at Malta shortly.

If any proof was required as to the astonishing lack of enterprise on the part of the English press, it is furnished by their anathy regarding the terrible disaster to the Victoria. No story of the acci dent, which occurred on Thursday last, reached

London until to-day. Rear-Admiral Markham's first message, officially reporting the disaster, arrived at the Admiralty Office on Thursday night. A sleepy clerk at the office did not think the dispatch of sufficient importance to open it, and left it lying on a desk until hundreds of inquiries from private individuals, who had received personal dispatches, began to be received, when he awoke to the fact that the unopened envelope might contain something that would throw some light upon the subject of the inquiries.

None of the English papers had reporters at or Beyrout, but "The Times" and Standard" could easily have sent their reporters from Port Said or Alexandria, the former place being only 300 miles from the scene of the acci-dent and the latter 400 miles. On Monday, three and a half days after it was known the Victoria had foundered, "The Times" published a mere scrap of information. Even to-day it has only a short dispatch from Beyrout, and thi dispatch it discredits in an editorial note. "The Standard" to-day publishes a dispatch from Port Said, the tenor of which is similar to that in

" The Times." As soon as the fact of the disaster was known in London the representative of the United Press in London the representative of the United Press relegraphed to a firm of ship agents in Beyrout, making arrangements with them to furnish to him a full story of the accident for transmission to the newspapers of the United States. Owing to the distance of Beyrout from the scene of the accident, the difficulty of getting the men of the flect to talk, Rear-Admired Maricham keeping them within strict bounds, and the slowness of the Turkish telegraph officials, much delay was experienced in getting a story to London. The United Press report of the affair was filed in the telegraph office on Sunday morning, but it did not reach London until last night. The representative of the United Press had also made arrangements for a United Press had also made arrangements for a full story upon the arrival of any of the British fleet at Malta. The report furnished last night by the United Press is a far fuller story than any-thing that has yet been printed in the London

papers.
The only fresh point furnished by the English papers is a most reinculous picture of Vice-Admiral firyon sinking beneath the water and at the same time waving a telescope at Rear-Admiral Markinam, who stands on the bridge of the Camperdage.

down.

A private letter, written by a sailor on the Victoria and received here to-day, relates that during torpedo practice near Nauplia, Greece, the Victoria's cutter ran into a torpedo and was sunk. The crew swam about until they were picked up by the Victoria's small boats.

In a dispatch dated June 26, Rear-Admiral Markham reports that Admiral Tryon's telescope, dispatch box and cap were recovered, but that the body had not been found. Admiral Markham had transferred his flag to the warship Nile.

VALUE OF THE RAM AS A WEAPON. LESSONS TAUGHT BY THE ACCIDENT OFF TRIPOLI -VIEWS OF NAVAL EXPERTS IN

WASHINGTON. Washington, June 27 (Special).-The disaster to the Victoria still absorbs professional interest in have circles. For purposes of technical knowledge as is the effect of the ram in engagements the loss of one of Eugland's largest and most formidable bettleships serves as a valuable lesson. It is the concensus of opinion in naval circles that the ram as a weapon is only excelled by the torpedo, and that it will prove the only trustworthy arm of offence in a running sea. Gun fire will be wild and inaccurate and a blip of war approaching bows on toward her victim presents a small target which is at all times unsteady and rapidly shifting. In heavy weather even torpedo beats will have enough to do to look out for their own safety. Sir Edward Reed, the famous Britinaval architect, said a short time ago that no Iron olad as at present constructed, assuming her bulk heads to be tight and strong, could be sunk by a single blow of a ram. This opinion is not now con-sidered strictly justified by naval officers in this The Victoria was apparently sank by one blow and it is difficult to fancy how any vessel could withstand the effect of a blow such as the Victoria

received. It is believed by expert constructors in the Navy that however strong and Ught a vessel's compartment bulkhead may be, destruction would inevitably result from the blow of a ram striking with such terrific force. Even if a ship's adversary were not sunk by the ram's attacks, she would certainly be disabled and have to retire. Some of her compartments on the side struck would andoubtedly be ruptured, and heeling or listing would result as the water rushed through the hole. The heeling would measurably decrease the stability of the ship struck and render he

unserviceable to a greater or less extent. Naval officers agree, however, that it is fallaciouto assume that to ram a vessel under any circum-stances is easy work, even with a superiority of speed Ac idental coll sions have re u t d disastronally at time and a number of cases prove that the effect is cer-tain and terrific. Cases of ramming with hostile intent during battle are notably few, however. To-Vanguard was accidently sunk by the Iron Duke and the Grosser Kurfurst was destroyed unintentionally off Follistone by a companion. The Mer. imae rammer and sunk the Cumberland in Hampton Roads, but the latter was a wooden vessel, and was at anchor when hit. Chih's recent war with Pern affords the most modern illustrations of the effects of ramming then the desire was to do damage. On one occasion the Huascar, a small turreted ship, enga-Chillan wooden corvette Esmeralda. The fight was unequal on all sides. It, however, required forty shots for the Huascar to disable her adversary. The Huascae finally rammed the Esmeralda, but the three separate charges were made before the attempt successful. In the duel between the Hunsear the Chillan tronclads Blanco, Encalada and

sink the Peruvian ship by ramming, but without

overwhelming fire from the two vessels. The ram did not gain the victory.

During the famous sea battle at Lissa, when the 500 bave registered. What disposition will be ships of Italy and Austria contended against one another, there were númerous occa-ions when ramming tactics failed of success. Fallure was due not so much to the strength of the ships attacked as to th good seamanship of their commanders. Had the ves sels been unskilfully handled and direct ram blows teen possible the result might have been different It happened then, as will always be the case, that while one commander sought contact favorable to

himself, the other avoided just such conclusions. It is a fact on the other hand that the Ferdinand Max did sink the Red Italia at Lissa, but not until the rudder of the latter was injured to such an extent as to ruin her steering qualities. She was then practically at the mercy of her opponent. Many other cases could be mentioned showing that the ram is not seem material whether the ram strikes in an armoted or unarmored part; the practical result is likely to be he same, and the ship receiving the blow will be either sunk or disabled.

Another point to be considered is the possible damage done to the vessel which does the ramming. To sustain the shock which follows ramming, the prow of a ship must be tremendously strong and wel backed. That injury to both vessels is likely to result from such contact is shown by reports indicating the damage done the Camperdown. It will be found that her prow, possibly both hows, will require extensive repairs. There also enters into the question of the value of the ram consideration of what the other ship will do when the attacking vessel is close abourd. Modern ships are provided with automable to preside against which even a powerful ram cannot compete, should gun fire fall to check the advance of a ram there yet remains the torpedo. It would be held until the ram was reasonably near and then hurled at short range and with probably fatal effect. The whole question is then found to be surrounded with so many conditions and doubts that it is difficult of solution. The only point at issue with naval efficers at home and abroad which seems to be definitely settled is that the ram when successfully operated carries certain destruction with it. Whether it can be so operated in these days of swill, fast turning vessels depends largely upon the coolness and skilfulness with which such vessels are handled. That injury to both vessels is likely to result

AHLWARDT AGAIN CONVICTED.

Berlin, June 27.-Rector Ablwardt, the notoriou Jew-baiting" member of the Reichstag, who has been lected in two constituencies, and has chosen to sit Arnswalde district, the constituency he repre sented in the last Reichstag, has again been convict of libelling Prussian officials and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. He is now in the Ploetzensee Prison serving out the sentence imposed on him for libelling Herr von Loewe, the Hebrew gunmaker, and German officials. The trial of Herr Ahlwardt on the arge of which he has just been convicted began it Berlin on June 9. The thel was uttered in a speech consisted of statements to the effect that German, and more particularly Prussian, official life, was corrupted by Hebrew influence. The higher the officials, he declared, the more corrupt, in most cases, were the relations between them and the Hebrew bribe-givers. made by Ahlwardt at Essen, in October, 1891, and

THE BEHRING SEA ARBITRATION.

Paris, June 27 .- E. J. Phelps, of counsel for the United States, resumed to-day his closing argument before the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration. examined the assertion made by British counsel that the seals from the Pribyleff Islands intermix with those from the Commander Islands. He traced upon the map, and commented upon the respective migratory routes, as printed in the United States ar-

Mr. Phelps contended that the testimony of the Eritish Commissioners, sealers and furriers was far from proving that intermingling of the herds occurs; contrary, he held, the evidence was conclusive that the herds did not mix with each other.

Lord Hannen, one of the British arbitrators, and sir Charles Russell, of counsel for Great Britain, requently interrupted Mr. Phelps during the course

Mr. Paelps also contended that the British claim that the Pribyloff Islands seals wintered on the British Columbian coast was not supported by the evidence, and the claim was directly opposed to the evidence, and the claim was directly opposed to the migratory habits of the seals. The evidence submitted by Great British that some seals were impremated while at sea was also completely disproved. All frustworthy evidence supported the American assertion that seals were begotten, born and reared on the Islands, remaining there seven months in the year and returning there with unfailing regularity. These facts, coupled with the protection of the husbandry of seals, gave to the United States such property in the here as emitted the Government to protect the species against extermination.

REPORTS AROUT THE CHOLERA.

London, June 27 .- Cholera advices from Merca show that there were 999 deaths from th ity vesterday. This is the largest number yet re orted during the present epidemic.

Washington, June 27.-Recent reports received by he Marine Hospital service from the cholera in f ected ports of Russia indicate that the disease is screeptibly diminishing in the ratio of new case perceptibly diminishing in the ratio of new cases reported. During the week ended June 23 there were no new cases reported from Hamburg and the health of the city was excellent. From the weekly bulletin issued by the Marine Respital Service it appears that in the week ended April 27 there were 241 cases and sixty-eight deaths from choicea in Podolia, Russia. Surgeon-tieneral Wyman has received a cable dispatch that choicea has broken out in the island of Cephalonia, in the Mediterranean.

HOPE FOR THE SEVENTEEN ARMENIANS.

London, June 27.-In reply to questions asked in the House of Commons today, Sir Edward Grey, Carllamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, stated that the Government had reason to hope that the sultan would remlt the sentences pronounced against the seventeen Armenians who were condemned to death for alleged participation in the seditions riot ing that occurred at Cesarea and Marsovan, last

THE CARAVELS AT TORONTO. Toronto, June 27.-The Spanish caravels Maria, Pinta and Nina arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning. They were towed to an anchorage off Center Island Park. The Spanish Vice-Consul at nce boarded the Santa Maria and puld his respects to Captain Concas, after which they both went ashore and waited on Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick. On the captain's return to his ship the Mayor and Alier-men went aboard and inspected the vessel. The officers of the carayels were then taken on a trip about the city. The fleet will leave here for the Welland Canal early to-morrow morning.

REBELLIOUS PHILIPPINE NATIVES.

Madrid, June 27 .- Advices from Manlia show that a desperate fight has occurred on the Island of Mindange, the second largest of the Philippine group. force of 6,000 rebellious natives, under the leadership of their Sultan, made an attack upon Fort Mumungan or their Sultan, made an attack upon Fort Mumungan, on Mindanao. The Spanish garrison succeeded in re-pulsing the natives after a stubbornly contested fight. The natives lost eighly seven Hiled, including the sultan, while non-occupied were wounded. The Spanish loss, if any, is not stated.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PLAKE.

St. John's, N. F., June 27 (special).—The British carship Blake, Kear-Admirel Hopkins, arrived here today from Hallfax, and will remain until Menday The citizens will give a ball on Friday evening in

IN FAVOR OF POLITICAL UNION.

Montreal, Jane 27 (Special).—The International French Congress, composed of delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada, and held under auspices of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Montreal, losed its labors this afterneon. Among the resolutions unanimously adopted was one which says that both the French Canadians and those of their con patriots who have found homes in the United States are of one mind; that, while retaining their national characteristics, religion and language, both countries should be united under the Stars and Stapes.

KILLED BY AN ANGRY BULL.

West Union, Chio, June 27 .- Ex Recorder James Stephenson died yesterday in intense agony from the neets of the terrible injuries received from an angry bull. Stephensen was in the barnyard wher the beast attacked him. The animal charged him the beast attacked min. The altitude energed him again and again. His son started to resist his father, armed with a pitchfork, when he too, was sectorally injured. He succeeded in getting hold of the ring in the built's nese, when help arrived and the animal was killed.

A TEST CASE UNDER THE GEARY LAW.

Philadelphia, June 27.-United States Commissioner Edmunds this afternoon decided that Lee Kee, a Chinese laborer, "is unlawfully within the United States," and directed that he be removed to China at the cost of this Government. A half-dozen Mongolians were recently arrested for violating the restriction law, and Lee Kee's case was selected as restriction law, and Lee Kee's case was selected as a test. Of the 1,500 Chinamen in Philadelphia, Cochrane several attempts were made to Peruvian ship by ramming, but without The Huascar eventually succumbed, but the cost of this Government. A half-dozen were the overwhelming are from the distance of the cost of this Government. A half-dozen at the cost of this Government.

BOTHERED BY BAGS.

LITTLE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THOSE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MAKE.

HOW VOLUNTARY WITNESSES ARE TREATED BY

DANIEL MAGONE AND THE INVESTI-

GATING COMMISSION. Secretary Carlisle's private commission yesterday continued its investigation of the frauds that have hundred thousands of dollars. Some of the importers who have been engaged in this business are thou who were most enthusiastic over the adoption of the free-trade plank in the Democratic National platform. The testimony previously given by the examiners at the Appraiser's Stores was, in the main, that the foreign bags and the American bags

were so similar that it was impossible to tell then apart. Daniel Magone, the ex-Collector of the Port who has run the commission since Charles S. Fair child, originally appointed the chairman, refused serve with it, took exception to this testimony, and vesterday a number of manufacturers were sumnoned to prove that the examiners knew nothing of their duties. In this the commission failed.

The first witness was Nicholas Brewer, of the firm of Nicholas Brewer & Co., of No. 78 Pearl-st. His firm imports bags. He declared that no one could

tell the difference between the two kinds of bags. Charles W. Kurtz, another importer, substantiated the statements made by Mr. Brewer. He had been manufacturing bags for thirty-five years, and he

hnew the bag-making business thoroughly.

The members of the Commission did not like the way in which the testimony was going at all. It ild not please them to End an examiner at the Public Stores supported by so many witnesses, so they took special pains to discredit, as far as posible, the testimony of the next witness, Percy Kent. Mr. Kent testified that he could distinguish between the two makes to some extent, but not sufficiently to be absolutely accurate. There was sometimes a difference in the stitching, but this was not always Then Mr. Magone handed to Mr. Kent one of the bags that the commission had been using to test the knowledge of the witnesses as to the make, and he was asked to tell the make of the bag. After examining it critically, and in a manner which showed that he was an expert in his business, he said : "I can't tell that bag."

"But you undertook to tell it before the Appraiser," remarked Mr. Magone.
"No, sir, I did not," retorted Mr. Kent firmly.

Mr. Magone then requested Mr. Collins, a witness for the commission, to take the bag and show Mr. Kent the features by which he without hesitation to Mr. Collins's demonstrations, Mr. Magone asked him if he found that the bag actually contained those features Mr. Collins had described.

"Yes, I agree with him as to these facts," answered

Mr. Kent, "but I don't agree with his deductions." "Now, Mr. Kent," exclaimed Mr. Magone, didn't ask you about your deductions. Facts first and deductions afterward, Mr. Kent.

Mr. Kent, continuing, contended that hand sewing was not a mark of Calcutta bags exclusively. He had been told that hand-sewed bags were made in California. "Did any reputable man ever tell you that?" Mr.

"I guess I've been told that many times," said Mr

"I didn't ask you to guess," corrected Mr. Magone

'I can't remember who told me," replied Mr. it. Kent examined another bag and again ad-ed: "I con't tell this bag." You professed to once," surcustically repiled Mr.

"You processes."

Magone?
"No," was the firm denial.
"No," was the firm denial.
This treatment of voluntary witnesses by a set of men unauthorized to act did not please Mr. Kent and after he had finished his testimony he said to the reporters present:
"This investigation is mainly for the purpose of This investigation is mainly for the purpose of metting off heads. Mr. Magone puts his questions in metting off heads. and after he had flushes all resultances reporters present;
— This investigation is enainly for the purpose of atting off heads. Mr. Magone puts his questions I such a manner as would make the evidence out deed and does not give a witness an opportunity of explaining himself. He cuts out all evidence the does not favor his view of the case. The statement that 15,000,000 foreign-made bags are admitted for duty is absurd and exhaust be supported by fact

Daniel Magone's courtesy. He was James Walson, an importer. Mr. Watson was explaining how longs are made in California, when he was interrupted by Mr. Magone, who asked:

"Ever been in California!"

"No," was the reply.

"How do you know, then, if you haven't been

here. Watson tried to explain how he knew, but he discut off by the acting chairman with this remark: "Well, pass on; you don't knew anything about it." William B. Cunningham, an importer for fitteeners, said that there was no trustworthy method of determining the difference between the two makes

A subject of considerable interest to the studen he the plan for the new gymna-inin which the colleg he prehitects of this city. The new building is to be buildings of the French Romanesque period. Two trance leading to the great hall and several departments. The building is to be about 55 by 120 feet, exclusive of the rowing tank, which will add about thirty feet to its length. It is to be three stories high. The first story is to be used mainly for the baseball erage" with a sulfaisle equipment of washrooms and lockers. The second story will contain the first story of the great exercising room, as well as baths, lockers and offices; the third, the sprinting track, baths, ockers and others, while still higher up in a perch between the two towers are accommodations for the janitor. One peculiarity of the gymnasium, which is much liked in the university, is that all its ex-ercising departments, offices of various kinds, rooms or boards, etc., are entirely separated from the storb outsining the baths, wash-rooms, tollet and lock-commodations. The round, military-leaking tower accommodations. The round, manary-pound are to be used solely as staterages by the si-leaving the fine half stairway for the use of v Great care and study have been given to the of the building, which it is be-teved will be-the most admirable of the kind in the country.

THE SWEEPING TO BE DONE BY THE CITY

A difference of opinion has existed between th mployes of the New-York Central Railroad as t whose duty it was to clean the foot bridges over th callroad tracks at intersecting streets. Commissioner Brentan gave directions that the city sweepers must do the work. He said that he wa maware of the controversy until yesterday.

NO PROOF AGAINST W. LANE O'NEILL

Judge Martine in General Sessions yesterday dis dised the indictment against William Lane O'Neill, be lawyer, in which he was charged with forging th name of John William Lang, proprietor of the Hotel lang, Forty'se and st. and Third-ave. O'Neill preated a bill for \$250 to Long for services and shower paper, purporting to be signed by Lang, directing e lawyer, to appear in court for him. Lang paper was a forgery. The District Attorney was unable to prove the charge.

IMPROVEMENT OF THOROUGHPARES.

The question of raising the belonce, #311,960, on the street-paying fund of #1,500,000 for 1893, was referred to Controller Myers by the Board of Estimat yesterday. The streets to be repayed with asphalt include the west side of the Bonievard, from Ninety from Madison-ave, to the North River, and New st., from Madisonave, to the North River, and New-st., from Wallst, to Beaverst. The reason for gaving only one side of the Boulevard is that a sarge Croton main is to be laid on the east side of the thoroughfure next year.

The sum of \$7,000 was appropriated for fitting up the new offices of the Tax. Law and Street Cleaning the nex offices of the Tax, Low and Street Cleaning departments, and the Surrogate's courtroom. To the Health Department was allowed \$2,305.45 for disinfeeling apportus and salades for the disinfeeting corps, provided for by the lest Legislature. T meet the expenses of entertainment of the Infant

TO STICK TO ALTGELD.

GUSTAV SCHWAB SPEAKS FOR NEW-YORK SOCIALISTS.

THEY APPROVE THE ACTION OF THE ILLINOIS GOVERNOR-JOHANN MOST WILL SPEAK

IN THE "FREIHEIT." The reporter looked around and saw pictures of kill people who wear crowns in Europe, and peace over a "schooner" of lager beer, and on the window is halked in large letters the announcement, "Fielden, Schwab and Neebe free!"

"Have I the honor to address Justus Schwab!" said "Who are you !" said he.

"I am a knight of the pencil, Mr. Schwab," an wered the reporter. The Socialistic leader paus or a moment, and everybody in the place stopped



talking and looked at the stranger. One of them, caning over to Schwab, said: "Who is he ?" "We'll see," answered the cautious and wary agitator; "I'll draw him presently."

"He's a Knight of Labor; belongs to the George gang. I suppose, who sold out to Tammany Hall.

"Sprechen Sie Deutsch!" said Schwab, turning to the reporter. "Was 1st los mit Altgelt?" said the reporter. "A

man need not be a graduate of Heidelberg to know what that means," said he, as he drained his glass, and called for another round.

Whew! What a storm of enthusiasm. "That's the talk," said Schwab, "Brother, shake," The reporter drew back. "I asked you what's the matter with

Altgeld. I will not shake until you diagnose the mora infirmity of the Governor of Illinois." Schwab stag gered, and his companions crowded around. "Until I whea-a-a-t!" "Until you diagnose the moral obliquity of Mr

Aligeld in having released the Anarchists." The long-haired disciple of Lassalle fell back in breathless astonshment. "I have been preaching the social revolu-ion," said he, "and selling dynamite-I mean beerbese twenty years, but you have got fife. So you are a knight of the pencil. I have met reporters, but

Does the release of these men mark the advance f the social revolution, Mr. Most? Let us drop Gov-

xecutive of an American State. We won't dron to day: 'Accept our heartfelt salutations.' He'll be President yet! Here's to him." It was getting hot. More came and still more

talked incessantly. They stood now together and now in groups, buttonholing one another and emphasizing

"You are going to hold a mass-meeting, aren't you?"

only thing there which reminded me of America was lovingly as the most heartless monopolist in the land. This is a free country," said the reporter.

"They don't amount to nawthin," said the "con."

ontemptucusty, as he passed a tanana peel on the sidewalk without noticing it, and walked away.

That rookery in William st. where John Most grinds
out "copy" for the "Freihelf" is a dingy and uninviting spot. Up two flights and turn to the left at No. 167, and you are on the spot whence is those bugle slarms in the name of anarchy at which Kings and Knisers tremble. He looks just the same as ever, and claims the Anarchists who were hanged The Socialists would appropriate their greatness all for themselves, 'at it is not every day one finds any of this curious class willing to die or go to prison, Seclaists and Americals both have got so mixed up on account of these rival claims that one begins to believe that the men who have been released hold opinious not unlike those of the Governor who released them, and may be terred histonists. Me it has two printers. They do not look last altogether, but they hate America worse than they hate the Crar or Kalser. One smoked a pipe; the other chewed, and the commander in chief himself sat runinating. He is fattening up, so to speak, and it would not be as easy new to hant him from under a bed as it was three years ago, when two tyrants wearing police badges and in deflance of the principles of libert; dragged him out and locked him up.

— Will there he war, Mr. Most "said the reporter.

"The revolution is coming," said the "Altigled is thingues. The problematic have thought long ago.

Europe is away ahead of America. We must get the Americans to mank, and then the delays."

— To you propose bombs are more. any of this curious class willing to die or go to prison

Europe is away shead of America. We must get the
Americans to tanab, and then the debuge,"

"To you propose bombs any more?"

"I am writing a long article about the release of
these ment you it see it in the paper,"

"You speke about the deluge—where do you expect
It to rain first?"

"Buy the Fretheit," said he. The reporter walked
away in disgust at this all-round demand for capital
tells draw.

away in discust at this altround demand for capital-istic dross.

Turning into "Zam Graben Mike's," in East Thirdsia, he sat down for a rest. Liandrias stoblewhream in and sat down, to s. Mr. Stoblewhr is as much interested in the disestable-ment of the Church in Vales as he is in anarchy, for he says his mother was a child of the Cymric, while his father was a facility of the Cymric, while his father was a fenton. Mr. Zam Gruben Mike denies that there is anything lithernian about him or his name. But he is an Anarchist to the bushone. A whole lot of Zam Gruben Mike's filends who drinking and talking about the release of the men. When the reporter went in they stopped talking. Mike denied positively that bome throwing would be begun again. "Walt and see, was all that could be got out of him. O'Donovan Rossa was non-committal. Ireland occupies his entire interiton." "Thur Datchmia

see, 'was all that could be got out of him.

O'Denevan Rossa was non-committal. Ireland
occupies his entire attention. "Then Datchmin
never sev a cint to th' cause, an' it's hone o' my
hustness whether they're kept in or let out. As far
as I cland is concerned, they're no god."

"Stovak v America" is published in Third-st., and
the clion all seem to be decent fellows, speaking
s ven or cight languages. One of them said that the
America's had "made a mistake" in throwing bombs
in America, and that he didn't b lieve in anarchy.

CONDEMNING GOVERNOR ALTGELD. HURORS IN THE FAMOUS ANARCHIST TRIAL

TALE-COMMENTS OF CHICAGO PAPERS. Chicago, June 27.-Charles B. Todd, who was on of the jurers in the Amarchist trial, was seen to-day in regard to the allex d local of babilit Byre, as fold by Governor A'taeld, that he "was managing this case nd that those fellows (Anarchists) would hang as cortain as death; that he was calling such men as the defendants would have to challenge peremptorily and waste their challenges on, and that when their challenges were exhausted they would have to take uch men as the presecution want d."

such men as the procession wants.

Mr. Total said: "I consider this as outrate on American citizenship. If Governor Aligeldshed given the purion as an act of mercy, it would have been different. It would have been bad chough in that e.sc. for I feel very strongly against laying the pardoning power in any way connected with politics. I ut for dovernor Aligeld to constitute himself the bytee and tury is no outrage." Carles Ludwig, another of those who sat as

aror in the famous trial, cald: "Any charge, by shom never made, that there was anything unfair or recreased in the selection of the jury, is preposter us. I am a mantelmaker by trade, and was yanked tway from my business right in my best time. I Empire State Express—best train for Chautanqua tid not wish to go, and would gladly have got out of serving. As to my being prejudiced, I must say Central.

that no man could have been less so. At first, from a hasty reading of the paper, I was inclined to think they had got the wrong people. But, after listening to the evidences as given at the trial, there was but one conclusion that I could arrive at. I had no doubt that the men were gullty. If I had to go through

with it again, I should do just as I did." A meeting of the Amnesty Association, which labored so long and so earnestly for the freeing of Fielden, Schwab and Neebe, will be held as soon as the members can be called together. Arrangements will be made with the Pioneer Ald Association, which took care of the families of the men, to raise a fund to be used in establishing the three pardoned men in business. Schwab was a printer, Fleiden a stonecutter and Neebe was engaged in seiling yeass.
"The Tribune" this morning has the following:

"The Anarchists unveiled their monument to Spies and Parsons a few days too soon. The monument was unveiled Saturday, and yesterday Governor Altgold released the three men who have been in Jollet since November, 1887. It was generally understood that they were to be let go in the event of Aligeld's election. The Anarchists believed that he was not merely an alien by birth, but an alien by tempera-ment and sympathies, and they were right. He has apparently not a drop of true American blood in his

apparently not a drop of true American blood in his veins. He does not reason like an American, nor feel like one. He did not approve of the result of the trial held before Judge Gary, and, for that reason, the Anarchists and hali-baked Americans supported him at the poils whenever they had an opportently. They voted for him for Judge and for Governor, and they have their reward. There are many who will feel that it was wrong to commute the sentences of Fielden and Schwab, if the consequence was to be such an act of mistaken clemency as that of Governor Aligeld. We cannot feel that the brave fellows who lost their lives in the Haymarket masacre have been remembered as long or as gratefully as they should be, when two, at least, of their murderers are turned loose upon the community after a scant term of imprisonment."

"The Times" this morning says that the Anarchists did nothing, so far as calm minded men could discern, to deserve death or imprisonment, and the Governor, in giving them their freedom, "has exercised an act which appeals to every heart imbued with a love of mercy."

"The Record" says: "It may be that the penitentlary has offected the end for which it is, in theory, stablished, and that these men are, indeed, penitent, and worthy of restored liberty and citizenship. It may also be that the example of their punishment has borne its best possible fruits, and taught its deepest and most listing lesson. If all this is so, rigid justice demands their liberty, just as it demanded their incarceration nearly six years ago. It is unfortunate, however, that the Governor, in liberating these men predicates his action upon an accusation of unfairness in their conviction. Even if he believed this to be so, it would better have been left unsaid. It may find other believes and may awaken bitterness and resentment for imagined wrong."

"The Inter Ocean" says that the purdon is only a fulfillment of one of the Governor's ante-election promises and will not draw friends either for himself or for the Amarchists fro veins. He does not reason like an American, nor

TRIP OF THE LIEDERKRANZ.

A MUSICAL JOURNEY-SINGING FOR CHARITY ON THE WAY.

On a special train, at 8:35 o'clock this forenoon the active members of the German Liederkranz, and the active members of the German Liederkranz, and the wives and daughters of some of them, will start out on a "Saengerfabrt" to the West. This enter-prise is the outcome of preparations which they have been making ever since last summer, when a com-mittee consisting of Wilhelm Bode, Hubert Cillis, Charles W. Kurtz, Julius May and Ralph Trautmann visited Chicago and other Western cities for the purpose of devising a plan which would enable the society to visit the World's Fair in a body, and incldentally to indulge that feeling of sociability and fraternity which is felt by German singers the world over. This means, of course, that concerts or enway, but as the Liederkranz is an amateur body plan was conceived of giving the proceeds of the con-certs to charities in the cities visited. This, as well as the participation of the active members, was made possible by the liberality of the wealthy friends of the society, who promptly subscribed \$15,000 for the expenses of the trip, leaving scarcely

for travel and entertainment. The trip will last eighteen days, and a second ex-cur-ion of non-singers will follow the first next Sunday, the meeting taking place in Chicago on July 3, After singing in Cincinnatt, St. Louis, Milwaukee and Chicago, the choir will take part in the festival of the North American Saengerbund at Cleveland, when Mr. Zoellner's prize composition, "The New World," will be enlivened by visits to Buffalo and Niamra Falls. Two pieces of music have been composed by Mr. Zoeliner for use on the trip. The first is a greet of "Heine von Steler," for male chorus, soprano and violin obligato. For the greeting Mr. Zoellner also wrote the words, which are as follows:

Brueder im Westen, seid gegruesst Mit deutschem Melodienklang, Denn was teent wehl schoener Als Vaterlandessang! Brueder im Westen, seld gegruesst, Gegruesst aus vollster Seele ganz, Im Kranz der deutschen Lieder Vom Leuten

Vom Deutschen Liederkranz! The play on words in the last two lines makes the verses untranslatable, save at the cost of their genuity. The artists who will accompany the society part in its concerts are Miss Lillian Blauvelt Miss Emma Heckle (who will sing in Cincinnati only) Conrad Behrens, basso; Richard Arnold, violin, and F. B. Buseni, planoforte. June 29 and 30 will be spent in Cincinnati, July 1 and 2 in St. Louis, 3 to 9 Chicago, 9 and 10 in Milwankee, 11 to 13 in Cleve land, 13 in Enfialo, and 14 at Magara Falls. The trip from Albany to New-York on July 15 will be by

boat, bollowing are the members who will make the full journey: R. H. Adams, C. F. Allesky, W. Alten, Bernard Amend, George Appell, Richard Arnold, Felix Arnold, William Balck, E. Bamberger, W. Bartels, C Behrens, Benry Benedikt, E. Bilhuber, W. Bode, A. B. Besse, A. Braumann, L. L. Breitwieser, Dr. W. Cattle, Hubert Ciliis, T. M. Coan, Louis Dietz, A Doepfner, W. Domansky, A. Dressler, C. E. Dressler, R. Dressler, R. Dreyer, G. Drobegg, O. R. Ebel, A. Eggers, L. von Eltz, W. Engelberg, W. Euler, G. A. Buring, E. Finsterbusch, G. Frenzel, Carl Funke, J. Getsler, J. Graff, F. E. Grant, E. Groeschel, P. Gruenenthul, H. Gruenwald, Dr. R. H. E. Gudewill, M. Hacker, F. Haubner, A. Hanck, Dr. A. J. Hecker, W. Helde, F. Henderich, L. V. Hengstler, R. Hertwig, Theodore Hertwig, C. Hetzel, Emil Horn, G. Jost, A. Kaemmerer, J. J. Kaemmerer, S. C. Kapff, A. J. Kapp, F. J. Keller, E. Klahre, N. S. Kohn, H. E. Kulleniforg, C. W. Kurtz, Otto Lehmann, C. Lucias, R. Luches, Dr. H. F. Mansch, L. Merklein, C. Mollenhagen E. J. Muench, F. Muller, C. Naeser, L. Parisette r. Peters, C. F. Pfitzenmayer, A. E. Philippi, G. Poggenburg, J. Pollitz, G. Porges, O. Raden, H. Ran sperger, J. Retzlaff, E. W. Reuling, H. Rokohl, F. A. Birgler, J. L. Scherz, H. Schlele, G. Schmitt, J. Schmitt, G. Schoen, Max Schwab, A. Silbernagel, W. T. Splerdberg, E. Steiger, E. W. Silsenthi, E. Textor, A. E. Thayer, E. F. Hedemann, W. Timme, Br. M. Toeplitz, M. Trenmann, H. Trost, E. Vogel, T. Volgt, J. M. Wagner, C. G. F. Wahle, G. Werrenrath, J. F. Wittemann, N. Wolff and Heinrich Zoellner, the Society's conductor. The members will stay at the Grand Hotel in Chelmant, Southern Hotel in St. Louis, Great Northern Hotel & Chicago, Pister Hotel in Milwankee, Hoffenden Hotel in Cleveland and Tifft House in Enfaio. -perger, J. Retzlaff, E. W. Reuling, H. Rokohl, F. A.

HE CAN EXPLAIN IT ONLY AS A MISTAKE.

A curious request was made by the Park Depart ment to the Alderenea yesterday. It was for per mission to experd \$135,000, without public letting of contracts, for exhibition cases, and for fitting ap the new north wing of the Central Park Maseum of Art and for repairs. The application was referred to the usual committee. President Tappen of the

THEY MUST BE REPAIRED AT ONCE

The Health Board yesterday gave orders to have be eight tenement-houses Nes, 270, 282, 284, 286 he eight tenement-houses Nos. 270, 282, 284, 286 and the East Fourth-st., 361 First ave., 100 Bayardst. and 1,453 Broadway vacated within five days if the owners of the houses falled to make the necessary sanitary repairs. About thirty families have occupied he houses in East Fourth-st. The house in Bro he nomes in List and is owned by the sire brothers. An order to repair the defective plumbing in the house was made by the Health Board as long ago as crober 1, 1-92, but the repairs were not made and the house has been declared to be unsafe for people to live in.

SAMUEL SPENCER RESIGNS.

DAVID F. PORTER SUCCEEDS HIM AS RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSIONER.

THE BANKER SAYS HE IS TOO BUSY TO COM-TINUE IN OFFICE-THE NEW MAN'S

QUALIFICATIONS. Mayor Gilroy yesterday appointed David F. Porter a Rapid Transit Commissioner in place of Samuel Spencer, who had sent his resignation to the Mayor on June 21. Mr. Spencer wrote as follows:

The agreement of the Rapid Transit Commission on Monday afternoon substantially upon the plan and terms so long advocated by a majority, I hope lays the foundation for such additional facilities, at an early day, as the city now

labor and time to assist in this result, private affairs now demand my attention to such a degree that it will be impossible for me to continue to discharge the duties of a public office which consume so much time and as-

request its early acceptance.

Thanking you for the courtesies extended to me, and with the best wishes for the future success of the Commission, in whose work you have manifested such earness. mission, in whose work you may name interest, I am, very respectfully yours,
SAMUEL SPENCER.

The Mayor's acceptance was dated yesterday and

In acknowledging the receipt of and officially accepting your resignation as a member of the Rapid Transit Commission, I recognize the force of the private reasons urged by you for this action. I take pleasure in also assuring you of my appreciation of the courtesy, capacity and energy with which you have discharged the duties of a member of the Commission, as observed by me in my relations with it. Yours very truly, THOMAS F. GILROY.

Mr. Porter, the new Commissioner, is the first member of the Rapid Transit Commission to come from Harlem. Like Mr. Spencer, he is a Republican, as the law requires that a vacancy must be filled from the same political party as that of the original party. Mr. Porter is about forty-five years old, was born in New-York, and received his education in the city's public schools. He lives at No. 132 West ne-hundred-and-twenty-first-st., in the same street with Mayor Gilroy and in the next block Mr. Porter is a member of the Harlem Republican Club and is a delegate to the Republican County Committee from the XXVIIth Assembly District. He has been an Elector on the Presidential electoral ticket in 1884 and 1888.

Mr. Porter is in the real estate business in One-Real Estate Exchange, and a member of its Rapid Transit Committee. He is now president of the Hamilton Bank of Harlem, which was reorganized and consolidated with the Bank of Harlem. He has the confidence of business men wherever he is known, and is connected with several charitable institutions in the upper part of the city, notably with the Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, of which he

is the treasurer.

Mr. Porter said: "I do not know that I shall be called upon to do anything in my new capacity for some time. The proposition which has been submitted by the Rapid Transit Commission to the Manhattan Elevated Laliway Company is now before that cor-poration for consideration, and I don't suppose that there will be much for the Commissioners to do until the Manhattan's answer is received. As a resident in Harlem, and one fully acquainted with and interested in its prosperity, I am exceedingly desirous of realizing genuine rapid transit between the upper and lower sections of the city." Mr. Porter spoke in warm terms of Mayor Gilroy's sincere desire to do all fa his power, officially and personally, to secure the relief in quick transit which the people

are craving. The Mayor explained that he had appointed Mr. Porter on the ground of his recognized business ability and because he was possessed of a thorough knowledge of the peculiar needs of the upper part of the city. "Mr. Porter not only knows what these needs are." said the Mayor, "but I think also that he will be able to point out how they can be satisfied."

Mr. Spencer, when seen yesterday afternoon in

the offices of Drexel, Morgan & Co., said to a Trib the offices of Drexel, Morgan & Co., said to a Tribune reporter: "Rapid transit affairs are in such a
satisfactory shape now that I feel perfectly justified
in resigning. The Commissioners have agreed upon
a proposition which is reasonable, and which will
probably result in a speedy solution of this important
festival of
land, when
law World."
he ward trip
neward trip
what I said in my letter to the Mayor. I only want
that I said in my letter to the Mayor. I only want
to the said in my letter to the Mayor. what I said in my letter to the Mayor. I only want to say again that I feel greatly relieved by the present condition of affairs, and that I hope and nelleve the rapid transit problem is practically solved. There is no doubt in my mind that the Commission's proposition will be accepted." Russell Sage said: "The Manhattan Committee on Extensions will not meet before another week, by which time we hope to hear from Mr. Gould, who is in Europe."

which time we nope to hear room str. countries in Europe."
Samuel stoam, who is a member of the Committee on Extensions, said: "The Manhattan directors have reacher no decision on the Rapid Transit Commission's proposition. We have fixed no day for a meeting of the official committee, and nothing will be done until we hear from Mr. Gould."

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

INFORMATION AS TO CHOPS GATHERED BY THE WEATHER BUREAU.

Washington, Jone 27.—The weekly crop report of the Weather Bureau shows the following results: New-England-Except in Eestern Maine, where the

drouth still continues, hay crop will be an average.

New-York-Grains Wate: grass slightly injured by
drouth; hop lice becoming numerous.

New-Jer ey-General rain greatly improved the prospects of all crops; wheat and ree ready to harvest.

Pennsylvania-Rains greatly benefited crops; wheat ipening rapidly; corn and potatoes improving; hay and

Maryland-Wheat and hav harvest progressing; large teid of wheat; small but excellent crop of hay; corn well grown; fine peach crop in pro-pect.

Louisiana-Crops show general improvement; laying by
of once retard d by labor being used on levees; cotton

of one retard to those being used on leves, contour growing fast; rice need rain.

Texas—Dry weather has improved cotton, except over western portions, wheat yielding better than expected; out crop light in many sections; corn fine.

Arkaneas—Wheat and oits about the average; cotton

d corn improved.

Tennessee-Tobacco in very good condition; cotton and tern growing alecty; wheat, clover and grasses being occured in good condition.

Kentucky-Wheat barvest about completed, average

rop; hay crop fine; barley and oats cood; tobacco planting

Missouri-Crop outlook improving.

Idinois-Conditions favorable, wheat harvest, clover and hay cutting progressing; dats, corn, wheat and meadows generally fine. Indiana-Large crops of clover, nearly all saved; wheat harvest commenced; corn and other crops, except fruit, in good condition.

West Virginia-Wheat and hay cutting general; cate and coin promising.

Ohlo-Cover, barley and wheat harvest progressing; wheat well filled; good quality rye ready to harvest; tobacco plants all set.

tobacco plants at set.

Michican—Wheat, oats, corn and tye have improved;
fruits and vegetables above the average,
Wisconsin—Corn and potatoes up to average; haying

wn clover crop above average, corn in excellent cond growth; having begun, with fair yield.

North Dakota-Wheat and rye beginning to head. South Dakota-Corn doing well; small grain and grass, except in some localities, need rain.

N. braska-Small grain much injured by drouth; corn is

ex-ellent co.d tion.

Kansus-Wheat bary st becoming general; corn and gra's fine, cast half; crop failing in was half of State.
Onlahora-Wheat a l in shock or rick; cats being har-

rested; cora suffering very much from drouth and bugs. Montana Rain ne del bid y. Wyomin; No rainfall; good growing weather for irri-

Idaho-Crops male but little headway during fast week owing to cod. Wheat rye and tabley in northern por-tion looking fine; hay crop promising. Colorato-Tricated crop doin, well; first crop of alfalfa. cured; g of fruit prespect.

New-Mexico-All crops and cattle ranges are suffering

Arizena-Weather favorable to harvesting and to irrigated roes; cittle and range; need min.
Utah-No min; good week for baying, which is in pre r so creps will be lighter than the average.

Washington-Her als in excellent condition. More sunshine would be of great benefit.

shine would be of great benefit.

Oregon-Grain crop growing finely; hay crop very heavy;
hops growing rap day; lice appearing.

California—Hops dairy well, excepting new yards;

frosts reported.